The People's Press.

VOL. XX. SALEM, N. C., MARCH 14, 1872. NO. 11.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Select Miscellany.

DEAF SMITH, THE SPY.

Despite the cloud that hangs over the closing days of Sam Houston's life, I have always entertained a strong admiration for the hero of San Jacinto. I am fully conscious of his weaknesses, some of which were quite glaring, but he had a certain pluck, a Jacksonian stubbornness, which commanded the respect of even his enemies.

There is an incident of Sam Houston's career which is not generally known, but which brings out as prominently as any act of his, the sterling courage to which I refer, and at the same time brings into notice one of the most extraordinary men of whom I have ever heard—that is the individual known as Deaf Smith, the Texan spy, an intimate friend of Sam Houston.

At the time Texas succeeded in establishing her independence, the constitution provided that the city of Austin should be the permanent capital, where the public archives were to be kept; but the proviso was inserted giving the President discretionary power to remove them temporarily to some safe point in case of danger from inroads of a foreign enemy, or the power of a sudden insurrection.

About two years after the Texan revolution, the warlike Comanches became so daring as to commit several outrages in sight of the capital itself, whereupon Houston considered this condition of matters warranted his availing himself of the provisions of the constitution already mentioned.

He resided at that time at Washington, on the Brazos, from which he dispatched a messenger, with an order commanding his subordinate functionaries to send the State records to that place, and which he announced to be the seat of government, *pro temporara*.

This produced the most intense excitement in Austin. The hotel keepers, groceries, boarding houses and gambling saloons foresaw irretrievable ruin. They gathered together, and denounced the proposed "outrage." Gradually the mutterings took shape, until, despite the constitutional warranty for the step, it was resolved that the thing should not be done.

A mass meeting was called of the citizens and farmers of the neighborhood, and the most fiery and incendiary speeches were made. When the feelings of all were worked up to the proper pitch, it was unanimously resolved to prevent the execution of the mandate by armed resistance.

A company of armed men were organized on the spot. At their head was placed Col. Morton, one of the most noted duelists in the Republic. He had achieved quite a fame during the war just closed, and was, unquestionably a brave man, and was as unprincipled as he was desperate. He was a fellow of no little importance, and it was with no little pride that he took charge of the men, who unanimously called upon him to be their leader.

So noted, indeed, was Colonel Morton, that a great many were convinced that when Gen. Houston learned that he headed this determined band he would hasten to retract his ground, and recall the offending command. But they mistook the mettle of the old hero.

Colonel Morton, puffed up with his "brief authority," declared that if the President did succeed in removing the records by powers of overwhelming numbers, he would hunt him down like a wolf, and slay him whenever he found him, whether on the streets or in bed. He went so far even to send him a letter to this effect, and here is the identical answer he received:

"If the people of Austin do not send the archives, I shall instantly come and take them, and if Colonel Morton can kill me, he is welcome to my ear-lap.

SAM HOUSTON."

On the reception of this answer, the excitement became greater than ever. The guard was doubled around the State House, and picked sentinels were stationed along the road leading to the capital, the military paraded on the streets from morning until night, and the caucus of the ringleaders was held in the city hall. Everything threatened a coming storm.

Thus matters stood for several days, when the caucus at the city hall were startled by the sudden arrival of a stranger among them.

He did not knock at the door nor attempt to ask permission there, but climbed, unnoticed with the celerity of a monkey, a small oak which grew beside the wall, and, without word or warning, sprang through a lofty window, and landed in the very room where the astonished caucus were congregated.

The stranger was clad in buckskin, carried a long and heavy rifle in his hand, wore at the bottom of his left suspender an immense bowie-knife, and held in his leathern belt a couple of enormous pistols. He was very thin, tall and straight as an arrow, and as lithe and supple as a panther, with a swarthy complexion, long, jet-black hair, a rigid, iron-like countenance, eyes of glittering blackness, and as piercing as the point of the stilletto.

His sudden appearance among them so startled them that they unconsciously grasped their arms.

"Who are you that comes among gentlemen uninvited?" thundered Colonel Morton, staring ferociously at him.

The stranger turned his black eyes upon him, and stared at him, but the only answer he made was by placing his finger upon his lips.

"Who are you? Speak or I will run you through!" shouted Morton driven to fury by the cool, contemptuous gaze of the other, who now took his fingers from his lips and laid it on the handle of his knife.

The exasperated Colonel now drew his dagger, and was advancing upon the stranger, when several interposed, and held him back.

"Let him alone, Morton. Don't you see he is crazy?"

At this juncture Judge Webb stepped forward and spoke to the stranger in a kindly respectful manner.

"My good friend, I suppose you have made a mistake. This is a private meeting, where none but members are admitted."

The stranger did not seem to undestand the words but he did the conciliatory manner. His iron features relaxed somewhat, and stepping to a side-table, where there were implements for writing, he took up a pen and rapidly traced the words, "I am deaf."

He then held up the paper before the spectators, as a sort of natural apology for his seeming discourtesy.

"Will you be obliging enough to inform us what your business is with this meeting?"

The stranger answered this question by handing a letter to the Judge, the superscription of which was, "To the citizens of Austin." The seal was broken and it was read aloud:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—Though in error and deceived by the arts of traitors, I will give you three more days to decide whether you will surrender the public archives. at the end of that time you will please let me know your decision.

SAM HOUSTON."

After the letter was read, the deaf man waited a moment or two for reply and turned to leave the hall. At this juncture, Colonel Morton interposing with a lowering brow, beckoned him to the table. The stranger obeyed him, when Colonel Morton wrote:

"You were brave enough to insult me by your threatening looks ten minutes ago; are you brave enough now to give me satisfaction?"

The stranger instantly penned the reply:

"I am at your service."

The Colonel again wrote:

"Who will be your second?"

This was the answer:

"I am too generous to seek an advantage, and too brave to fear any on the part of others; I therefore never need the aid of a second."

Morton wrote:

"Name your terms."

The stranger wrote without a second's hesitation:

"Time, sunset this evening; place, the left bank of the Colorado, opposite Austin; weapons, rifles; distance a hundred yards. Do not fail to be in time."

The last sentence was not calculated to sooth the feelings of the irritated Colonel, and he compressed his lips as he read it.

The next moment the stranger strode across the floor and disappeared through the window in the same manner that he had entered.

"Is it posssible, Colonel Morton, that you intend to fight that man?" exclaimed Judge Webb. "He is a mute, if not a maniac. Such a meeting, I fear would tarnish the lustre of your laurels."

"You are mistaken," answered Morton, with a smile, "that mute is a hero whose fame stands in the record of a dozen battles and nearly as many bloody duels. He is the favorite emmisary and bosom friend of Houston. If I have the good fortune to kill him, I think the President will retract his vow against venturing any more on the field of honor."

"You know the man, then? Who is he?" asked several.

"Deaf Smith."

"Impossible! That cannot be. Deaf Smith was slain at San Jacinto," replied Judge Webb.

"There again your honor is mistaken." smiled Morton. "The story of Smith's death was a mere fiction, gotten up by Houston himself for the purpose of saving the life of his favorite from the vengence of several Texans on whose conduct he had acted the part of a spy. I learned the artifice over a year ago."

"Then you are a madman yourself Colonel. Deaf Smith was never known to miss his mark. He has been known to bring down ravens in their flight, and has picked off Comanches and Mexicans at the distance of two hundred yards."

"The thing is settled. I fancy I can do a little of that business myself."

"But for God's sake," persisted Judge Webb, becoming excited, "I don't want you to be murdered."

"Who is going to be?" asked Colonel Morton, as he cooly smoked his cigar and smiled in his usual way.

"Why, you, if you undertake to fight Deaf Smith."

"The thing is all arranged, as I said a moment ago, and I wouldn't back out of it if I were certain to be shot; for what is death to dishonor."

Such was the absurd sentiment in Texas at that time, and such, as we fear, is too prevalent among civilized nations.

Towards evening a large crowd assembled at the place appointed for the meeting, and so reckless were the people regarding the mighty issue at stake—a human life—perhaps two—that there were all manner of jokes, and not a few wagers laid up the result.

At length, as the sun sunk below the horizon, the two mortal antagonists appeared on the open space with their stations, standing back to back. At the waving of the handkerchief they began pacing off from each other, both stepping exactly together, as if they were keeping time to the tap of a drum. They completed the distance at the same second, when they wheeled so as to face each other, and to fire as soon as possible.

As they were separated by a considerable space, they raised their rifles and paused a moment to take aim. The pause was long enough for the crowd to glance from one to the other, and note the expression of their faces.

Colonel Morton was calm and smiling; but the smile was a murderous one—far more terrible than the severest scowl could be. Deaf Smith, however, was as rigid and passionless as ever. His profile might have been supposed to have been cut in stone, so expressionless was it. The former was attired in the finest broadcloth, and the other was clad in smoke-tinted leather.

The next instant the two rifles exploded simultaneously. Colonel Morton gave a smothered shriek, sprang upwards and fell to the ground—dead. Deaf Smith stood unmoved, and began reloading his rifle, which being done he turned away and disappeared in the adjoining forest.

Three days after, General Houston, accompanied by Deaf Smith, and ten other men, made his appearance in Austin, and without further opposition removed the State papers.

Deaf Smith, as I remarked in another place was one of the most extraordinary men ever known in the West. He appeared in Texas at an early period, and resided there until his death, which occurred over a dozen years ago. He had many ardent friends, but nothing definite was ever learned regarding his early history.—Whether he ever acquainted Houston with it or not, can never be known, for the old hero never enlightened me, nor any one else, so far as I can learn, upon the matter.

When Deaf Smith was questioned upon the point, he laid his finger upon his lips, and if pressed, his black eye gave such a rebuke that no one dared question him further. Although deprived of the faculty of hearing, nature, as is often the case, seemed to compensate him, by giving him an eye as keen and far-reaching as an eagle's, and a smell as perfect as the raven's. He could discern Comanches so far on the prairies that they were invisible to the experienced rangers, and his friends declared he could scent an Indian or Mexican when miles distant.

Gifted in this extraordinary manner, it will be seen that he possessed just the qualities to make him a successful spy; and his services to Houston during the Texan war for independence were invaluable. He nearly always went alone, and very rarely failed to obtain the information desired.

He had many erratic habits. No persuasion could induce him to sleep under the roof of a house. With his blanket wrapped around him, he loved to lie out in the open air, under the star gemmed firmament of the silver moon.

When not engaged as a spy, he lived by hunting, and was often absent for months upon his excursion. He was a genuine son of nature, at home only when upon the prairies or in the woods, or when engaged in the thrilling excitement of the hunt, or the more fiery thrill of the clash of arms and the roar of battle.

Shut out by his infirmities from close companionship with friends, he had made the inanimate things of the earth his friends. Wherever there was land or water, barren rocks or tangled brakes of wild cane, there was Deaf Smith's home, and there he was happy; but in the streets of great cities, in all the great thoroughfares of men, wherever there was flattery or fawning, base cunning or craven fear, there was deaf Smith an alien and an exile.

Strange soul! He hath departed on the long journey, away among those high bright stars, which were his night lamps, and he has either solved or ceased to ponder the deep mystery of the magical word, "life." He is dead; therefore let his errors rest in oblivion, and his virtues be remembered with hope.

Fearful Explosion—A Steam Saw Mill Demolished—Four Men Killed and Eight Wounded.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, February 28.

The most complete demolition of a steam saw mill that it has ever been our province to report occurred last Friday afternoon at a point four miles north of Dalton, and one mile east of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, the particulars of which, as narrated to us by parties who seem to be conversant with the facts, are as follows:

On the evening mentioned, there were some eight or ten persons at the mill, besides those engaged at work, brought there from various causes. Among the number was the engineer who had had charge of the engine up to within a few days of the explosion. He quit the employ of the Messrs. Brokers, who owned the mill, on account of some difficulty in regard to a settlement between them, and the engine was placed under the control of an inexperienced man. The former engineer came to the mill on Friday for a final settlement, and shortly after arriving noticed the condition of the boiler, and said that he believed it would explode in a very short time, and he and one of the gentlemen left. The explosion took place a few minutes thereafter, instantly killing four and wounding eight men.—One of the wounded men died soon after, another of them died on Sunday evening, and another cannot possibly recover. The remaining five may recover. One of the killed was fifty yards from the boiler at the time of the explosion, driving a wagon drawn by four oxen, loaded with sawlogs, and, strange to relate, he, together with all the oxen were killed.

There was no water convenient wherewith to supply the engine, and it had to be hauled from a creek. Empty oil barrels were used for this purpose, and made the water somewhat greasy, which caused the engine to foam; which trouble the inexperienced engineer did not understand, and consequently did not know how to deal with or control it. The explosion is attributed to this cause. The names of the killed are Wilson, Quillian, Brinkley, and Chastain. Chastain was blown one hundred yards through the trees, and was torn to pieces by a tree top. Such a sight was never seen before. Mr. Brinkley was thrown fifty yards, and was torn to pieces by a stump, his head striking first.—Strange to say, the engineer was not killed. Nothing remains of the mill but the saw, the engine being thrown in every direction for one mile, as some parts of it were picked up actually one mile from the place of explosion.

The Cow Pox—How the Vaccine Matter is Manufactured.

The room in which the heifers are kept is light, warm, and airy—a perfectly finished room, indeed, with plastered walls and ceiling, and the stalls are built with as great regard to comfort and neatness as those of a gentleman's stable. Dry sawdust is furnished for bedding, and the best hay with meal mashes for food. Under the large south window stands a peculiar "operating table," with a top which folds down, two projecting arms then coming to the floor, as if forming extra legs. The heifer selected is led out, placed alongside this table, and its fore feet secured by fastenings already attached to one arm, and its hind legs in like manner to the other. A stout belt encircles its body and the flat top of the table, and a halter and neck strap hold its head in place at one corner. Then the whole top is tilted up to its place and secured, and the bovine martyr to science is recumbent one side upon the top of the table. A portion of its abdomen, about the size of two full grown hands, is then shaved clean, and the vaccine virus from another heifer, at the seventh day of the disease, is inserted in little punctures arranged in rows an inch apart each way. The table is again canted down, and the little beast released and installed until six or seven days after, when its vesicles are ripe for the supply of lymph to another heifer and the human race in general. It is then placed on the table, and the operator taking a box of small ivory points, prepared for that purpose, a rack for the same to dry on and a pair of peculiar shaped, slim pliers, seats himself at the side of the table. With the pliers he gently squeezes each pustule in turn, and as the lymph oozes forth carefully collects it on the ivory points. From a good yielding animal hundreds of points can be charged. This done, the heifer returns to her stall and remains a few days longer, when the "crusts," having matured, are carefully taken off and mounted in gutta percha for the use of those physicians who prefer this form of administration. The heifer then, having fulfilled its mission, returns to private life. The operation is conducted with care to avoid unnecessary suffering or even inconvenience to the animal, that it frequently goes to sleep on the table and does not evince any pain. Two agents for the prevention of cruelty to animals recently visited the place, and after seeing the whole process declared themselves satisfied that no cruelty was inflicted. The ivory points, after being charged and becoming dry, are carefully placed, ten in a bunch, and wound with cotton fiber. Then white paper is wrapped around them, and lastly rubber tissue, which is tied at the end, producing a water-tight and air-tight package. These, then, are packed in any desired quantity, and shipped to fill orders.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

How Safes are Blown Open.

The Trenton *True American* gives the following concerning the late robbery of the Trenton Bank vault:

Mr. Lewis Lillie, now of Newark, is the manufacturer of the heavy iron work which guarded the entrance to the vault; and also the bank safe, and Mr. Stryker, President of the Bank, telegraphed to him to come and examine the place and give an opinion how the mischief was wrought. We were introduced to Mr. Lillie and shown through the vault, and had the construction of the outer door, inner door, and the bank itself explained. The outer door of the vault weighs one thousand pounds, and must have taken at least five men to have laid it down by the side of the vault where it was found. The burglars first proceeded to screw on the floor what is known as a step, or iron to hold a brace, which is an upright bar of wood. The brace was left by the side of the door and was viewed yesterday by many. The burglars had marked the door near the lock, intending to break it. The lock is a combination one of more than ordinary power, but finding that wedging would answer their purpose better, they wedged powerfully from the back of the door, and succeeded in breaking the hinges and tearing away the dogs which held the door to the jams on the inside. It must, Mr. Lillie thinks, have taken two hours to break away that door, which is too inches in thickness, and so heavy that it is seen at once there must have been a perfect gang in the robbery. The inside doors of the vault are simply fire proof doors, fastened by an ordinary lock, which they wrenched off without much trouble.

Mr. Lillie examined the powder that was left behind, and which was intended to be used, and he describes it as of the very finest quality of glazed powder—so fine that the thickness of a good thick piece of writing-paper, which would rest anywhere on the jams of the safe, and permit the door to be shut and locked, would afford ample space for the injection of a sufficient quantity of powder of the quality the burglars left to blow open the safe. This may not be known to bankers generally, but if they will apply this test to their vault doors and to their safes they will be able to satisfy themselves whether their securieties are available to burglars. It is, we are informed, a mechanical impossibility, the way safes and vault doors are generally made, to fit them so as to prevent the injection of powder without, as a great many are doing, applying India rubber packing, which will prevent it unless there is application of force.

Winter Living in Florida.

We get up in the morning and eat a few oranges by way of preparing an appetite for breakfast. Mrs. M. and L. take theirs in their rooms. I take mine under the trees. After breakfast, which usually consists of about fifteen dishes, more or less, oftenest more, we go out for a walk. We usually begin under an orange tree; we always end there. There are 30,000 of the trees, which accounts for it. At dinner we have oranges again. They constitute the sixth course, each course having from one to thirty dishes. If they are not on the table we ask for them. We have never had to ask yet. They are both cooked and uncooked, skins on and off. After dinner we eat oranges under the trees. I forgot all about lunch. One day I counted eighteen dishes and two darkies; we had oranges and had them again in the afternoon.

Wood's Museum—The Canibals.

The chief interest of the entertainment at this establishment yesterday naturally centered in Mr. Barnum's latest importation, the Feejecan cannibals. They were introduced to the audiences both in the afternoon and evening by the enterprising showman in person, who congratulated himself and the amusement-goers in a facetious speech upon the acquisition of so desirable a sensation. They are four in number, and named respectively General Ra Blau, Princess Otarah, Kina Bose Yaca, and Kora Lumasamora. Of these the General, a hideous dwarf, about four feet in height, is alone given up to "pure cussedness." It is said that during his career he had consumed no less than four human beings, and indeed one can readily believe him capable of infinite repitition. The two men, although sufficiently horrible in appearance are comparatively mild in demeanor, and the Princess, attired with perfect propriety in gaudy calico, sits and drums on a curiously-fashioned instrument with truely Christian resignation.—She is said to add to her other accomplishments that of proficiency in the Feejecan Bible. Their performances commenced with "Ere Leru," a social dance, in which there is much waving of fans and a certain barbaric grace. After this comes "Dull Dull," in which the little dwarf incites an attack upon supposably neighboring nations by any quantity of shrill exclamations and a concentrated *diableria* which is not pleasant to contemplate. Much the same qualifications are shown in the "Terrific War Dance" and the "Gathering of Crops," supplimented in the latter by a hand-to-hand combat with stout hickory axe-handles, one of which was shivered in the melee. Mr. Barnum stated that their having lately broken one of their own clubs, made of iron teak wood, and the scarcity of these articles, induced him to substitute these hickory ones. The original weapons were exhibited however. The dwarf became docile long enough to perform upon a Feejecan bamboo flute with his nose. He may certainly be considered the chief attraction.

Cold Weather in Europe.

The recent severe cold weather in Europe has called forth the following facts, which appeared in the *Journal des Debats:*

In 356 A. D., the Euxine was frozen over.

In 308 the rivers of England were frozen over for two months.

In 558 the Black Sea was covered with ice for twenty days, and in 763 the ice was eight feet thick.

In 821 the Elbe, the Danube, and the Seine were frozen during four weeks.

In 1323 the Mediterranean was entirely frozen.

In 1405 Tamerlane made an incursion into China, and lost his men, horses, and camels by the excessive cold.

In 1320 Paris experienced so great cold that the city was depopulated and animals fed on corpses in the streets.

In 1433, in Paris, snow fell during forty days and forty nights incessantly.

In 1469, in France and Germany, wine was frozen so hard that it was cut into blocks and sold by weight.

In 1570 the intense cold lasted three months, and all the fruit trees of Provence and Languedoc were destroyed.

In 1607 provisions and fuel became so scarce on account of cold in Paris that a small bundle of kindling brush cost forty cents. The cattle froze in their stalls, and the Seine could be crossed by heavy carts.

In 1735, in Chinese Tartary, the thermometer fell ninety-seven degrees below zero—Fahrenheit.

1740 was a winter of such rigor in Russia that an ice palace was constructed at St. Petersburgh fifty-one feet long and seventeen feet wide. Six ice cannon were mounted on the walls, and two mortars for bombs. The cannon held balls of six pound weight, were charged with powder and discharged, so that the balls pierced a board two inches thick at a distance of sixty feet. The cannon did not burst, though its walls were less than ten inches in thickness.

1765 was a year of intense cold; also 1788. Since that year the cold has never been so great in Paris until this very year of 1872, when, for the first time in a century, Jack Frost came again to the tune of twenty-one degrees below zero—centigrade.

A Sioux City dispatch says a letter from Ponca, Dixon county, Nebraska, gives the following intelligence: "Ten men, in addition to the two reported last night, were frozen to death, or are missing in Dixon county, and in the Winnebago Indian Agency. The bodies of some of them have not been recovered, but the missing men have undoubtedly all perished."

People living near the head of Logan and South Creeks obtained firewood on the Winnebago agency, and on Monday A. M., the weather being very pleasant, a large party engaged in cutting a supply to last the rest of the winter, when a storm suddenly came upon them, and of the party seven are dead or missing. A man named Austin, and his son and a boy named Collins, were overtaken by the storm near Ponca, and all three were frozen to death. Several other deaths have been reported, but no particulars are obtained. The suddenness and severity of this storm are unparalleled in this country, and it was rendered more severe by reason of the snow being damp when it commenced and afterwards freezing.—Several men who were out in the storm say the snow and ice were positively six inches in thickness all over their heads, and it was with great difficulty they could keep an opening through which to breathe. The loss of stock in this part of the State is very heavy, and will probably reach several hundred head. It is feared that the worst is not yet known, and that more deaths have occurred.

A good instance of 'sharp practice' is that of a man in Ohio, who was acquitted of murder on a plea of insanity. He had secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm, but now repudiates the mortgage on the ground that he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these same lawyers.

Agricultural.

Peas Better than Clover.

I assert what I believe to be a fact, that the Southern field pea is better for the South than clover, both as a manurial agent and as provender for stock. In making this assertion I do not wish to be understood as attempting to discourage the cultivation of clover. I would advise all persons who have the soil or facilities for growing it to do so. But it is because I believe comparatively few have these facilities, and because I know that peas can be grown successfully on all farms, that I recommend the cultivation of the latter above that of the former.

The field pea can be grown successfully in every section, and on almost all soils throughout the South. Clover cannot.—Peas are easier sown, are surer to germinate, grow faster, and afford more protection to the land at the right time than clover. Two crops can be grown yearly on the same land in every Southern State; the seeds required to plant a given area cost less; it is as good a fertilizer as clover, and makes as good winter provender when properly cured. Besides the seed, peas when gathered either green or dry, make an excellent article of food for stock, and even for man. It is unsurpassed for fattening hogs; unsurpassed as a green manure; and, to crown all, it will grow on all sorts of soil, and won't be long about it anywhere. Good as food for man and beast, will grow anywhere, the Southern clover, the poor man's boon.—B. W. J., *in Rural Carolinian.*

Hogs of Small Breeds.

A stock-raiser, much experienced, in an article upon overgrown and medium sized animals, thus speaks of hogs, in dictating his preference for the small breeds:—"There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of large hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They don't furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and when the hams are put in salt, it is troublesome to finish them to the centre. Four hundred pounds, live-weight, is as large as hogs should be, in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size, there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher, or consumer is beat, and as a general thing, every one who has anything to do with the big hog, will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth nice hogs, of only three hundred and fifty pounds weight. A small head, with little upright ears, and legs and feet delicate to perfection, marks which indicate the greatest amount of flesh for any given amount of food consumed, and will always draw more readily the attention of the butcher."

Sowing Clover Seed on Wheat.

It is considered preferable to sow clover seed early in February, and if there is snow on the ground so much the better, as it then can be seen where the sower misses and the remedy applied, thus securing a more uniform distribution of the seed—about 12 lbs. to the acre is the right quantity. If not sown as above, then it will be better to delay the work until the ground is dry enough to carry a team without poaching; then sow the clover seed, harrow it in with a light harrow and roll. We urge every farmer to have a roller; a large, heavy log, with irons at each end, and which any smithery can furnish for a trifle, should be on every farm. We cannot stop to dilate upon the subject, but would say that if it is but of the rudest kind, have a roller. If two bushels orchard grass seed were sown with clover seed, it would produce a much better hay than clover alone.—*American Farmer.*

To Produce Large Strawberries.

The Wilmington *Star* says: Remove the soil around each hill to the depth of half an inch or more, without disturbing the roots, then spread evenly over an area of twenty inches in diameter a pound or more of pulverized linseed meal or oil meal, and cover it with mellow soil; then spread a mulching of hay or straw two inches deep over the entire surface between the hills. Should the weather be warm and dry a liberal supply of warm water daily will greatly promote the growth of both vines and berries. Pull up the weeds and grass among growing strawberries rather than cut them up with hoes, as a system of roots is formed near the surface of the ground which should not be injured with a broad hoe.

Season for Cutting Timber.

According to Dr. Hartiff, March and April are the most favorable months for cutting timber intended to be used by builders and carpenters, the average per cent. of moisture being less than forty-seven, while in the three following months the average is forty-eight, and in the three winter months, fifty-one. He states that properly seasoned timber contains from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of water, and never less than about ten per cent.; and if the moisture is entirely removed by artificial means the wood loses its elasticity and flexibility and becomes brittle. Any artificial seasoning of wood should be carried on very gradually; the temperature at the beginning being low, and the process not carried too far.

Trimming Grape Vines.

A correspondent to one of our exchanges says:

"As the season for trimming grape vines is at hand, it may be of interest to some of your numerous readers to have the following: Last February I trimmed some of my choicest vines too close, thereby causing them to bleed so much that I was in danger of losing them. Seeing that some of the smaller ends had dried, and thereby having their pores closed did not bleed at all. I heeded the lesson it taught me, and heating an iron, seared the wounds which closed up the pores, and saved my vines."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next.

County Convention.

A Convention of the Conservatives of Forsyth County is hereby called to meet in Winston on

Saturday, April 6th,

for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Greensboro', on the first day of May, and to select delegates to the Congressional Convention of the 7th District.

Each Township is requested to send a full delegation.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Reform Movement.

That the Reform movement is gaining ground all over the country is becoming more and more apparent, and the defection in the ranks of the Administration is increasing every day. The people are getting tired of party and party platforms, and are anxious for a combination of patriotic men of all shades of political opinion. The technical and minor distinctions melt away into insignificance, aside of the dangers which menace the peace and general prosperity of the whole country.—Certain fundamental principles upon which all may agree are all that are needed in the present emergency.

Among the Republicans, such men as Greely, Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull and others, who have been the *great men* of that party, have discovered that "fidelity to Grant" is the only Radical platform of to-day, and they have therefore cut loose from the concern, and openly denounced the present policy. They realize, in the language of the Washington *Patriot*, "that the mission of the party is ended, and that to correct the abuses resulting from long-continued power, it is indispensable to have a change of the National Administration. Although the immediate following of these gentlemen may appear to be limited in Congress, where the whole power of patronage and the vast indirect influence of the Executive are directed, the insurrectionary element is really much greater than is seen on the surface.

None of the great reforms in regard to the tariff, finance, the rights of labor, reduction of expenditures, or the land system, can hope to succeed in any degree, while the monopolists and their confederates hold absolute control of legislation and receive the cordial aid of the Executive. The objective point, therefore, is a change of the National Administration.—To that purpose every effort must be directed, and every inferior consideration sacrificed. Without success there, it is useless to struggle against the mercenaries whom the President can assemble and wheel into line, by a mere signal from headquarters.

Every sincere friend of reform, therefore, no matter what his antecedents may have been, must enlist under the banner of this popular movement, which is intended to sweep away the last vestige of that venality which, beginning with the opportunities of a mighty civil convulsion, has spread over and poisoned all the sources of power. This may be accomplished, as was done at the election of Mr. Monroe, by a fusion of political elements, or by such an uprising as broke down all the partisan barriers in 1840. The causes which exist to-day, and urgently demand this change, are far more imposing than at either of the periods referred to. A great cry was raised against Mr. Van Buren for alleged extravagance, which, compared with present experience, is almost too ridiculous to name. But the popular resentment was roused, and the Administration stood powerless against that terrible storm.

The signs which preceded the election of General Harrison are visible now. The people are moving of their own accord.—He must be indeed blind to the significance of passing events, who fails to discover that there are mighty forces in motion, which no mere discipline of party can hold in check. To oppose them is to invite destruction. Whoever attempts to resist the current, which is rushing with irresistible volume in one direction, will be swept away like chaff before an angry wind. The time has come when the politicians must bow before the will of a determined people.

There is every incentive for harmony and co-operation between the opponents of the Administration. He is no friend of Reform, whether called a Democrat or a Republican, who seeks to arrest this popular impulse, or, from motives of personal ambition, is willing to imperil success by introducing an element of distraction.—The first duty of patriotism is to close up the ranks, to welcome aid from every quarter, and to unite in a supreme effort to save what is left of free institutions.—Opinion is crystallizing rapidly, and in a short time it will point out with unerring certainty the man who is to bear aloft the flag of Reform, and lead the great army of united patriots to a glorious victory.—Let us all prepare in advance to accept him cordially; to lay aside old prejudices; to make concession, if need be, and to bear in mind that defeat at the next Presidential election would be followed by untold disasters."

GODEY, for April, contains a fine steel plate, "Grandfather's Pet." The beautiful cartoon "Miss Polipots' Party," is an excellent picture of its kind, having been carefully drawn and engraved, it makes a delightful feature among the many other attractions. The fashion plates are good and the literature compares favorably with any of the preceding numbers.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The weather continues intensely cold, and the ice is increasing. Some ferries have stopped running, and all are impeded.

The Right Spirit.

The approaching summer's campaign, it is generally conceded, will be unusually warm and bitter, and the various political elements are already rallying their forces,—the liberal Republicans and the Conservative Democrats uniting to overthrow the corrupt *Radical* party, (or *extreme* wing of the Republican party) which has been in power for the last ten years, and under whose rule, up to the present time, the South has been oppressed and is becoming more and more discouraged every day.

As we remarked heretofore, new Radical *campaign* papers are springing up all over the country, supported and fostered by the U. S. government, to bolster up the sinking cause of the corruptionists.—But the people plainly see that, since the close of the war, times have been miserably out of joint, and are getting worse and worse instead of improving. The people desire relief, and having looked for it in vain, for the last six years, are beginning to clamor anxiously for a change of rulers, forbearance having ceased to be a virtue. Let it, however, be distinctly understood, that old prejudices and passions, if necessary to accomplish the desired object, should be sacrificed upon the altar of patriotism,—all true patriots should unite in one common cause to remove the incubus which is resting so heavily upon us, and sapping the very foundation of the government.

We heartily endorse the following from our able cotemporary of the Wilmington *Star*:

Fall In.

The hour of peril is not the hour of passion. Men who contemplate the awful danger of the present political situation as they should contemplate it are not apt to stickle at trifles nor blunder over abstractions. Such men feel that prejudices ordinarily justifiable or at least excusable, in such a crisis as this are not to be entertained for a moment. With such men, with the true patriots of the country, prejudice and passion are shoved to the rear, and the glorious tabernacle of the country, its institutions and laws, are placed forward for all men to bow down at and offer political worship. These things being of superior dignity, power and sacredness, must constitute our political shechinah.

It is the part of wisdom to forget minor and abstract differences, and uniting all the forces of Conservatism, to make one grand final rally for the restoration of sound Constitutional government. On this ground we are prepared to meet the men of all parties, and we intend to place no obstructions in the way of a cordial union of all the Reform elements. In such coalition or union or whatever it may be called, is the only hope of the country, so far as we can see. In such combination there is no passivity and no "masterly inactivity," but there is much promise, through faithful work, of a crowning victory.

In order to draw the minds of the people, as much as possible, from the damaging realities of Radical rule, the Republican papers are crying out *Ku Klux*, in every issue of their sheets. These things may do well enough for a while, but there is always a healthy reaction, and when the people will see how they have been misled and how cunningly they have been plundered by these cormorants in power, who while pretending to do their duty in carrying out the laws, are really squandering the revenues of the country, in the shape of fees, etc. These things should not be, and there may be some developments made ere long, which will astound the people at the magnitude of these mismanagements.

A Northern exchange, speaking of the way the South has been robbed, says:

From the time the war ended until now, ten of the Southern States have been under Radical rule. As soon as it was announced that those who were negro slaves yesterday would be entrusted with all the rights of citizenship, a horde of political cormorants, who could never hope for preferment at home, left the Northern States and went into the South for the express and sole purpose of using the negro voters as tools for the accomplishment of the most rascally purposes. The Congressional plan of reconstruction seems to have been framed and patched up from time to time, with the direct intention of aiding the carpet-baggers in their nefarious designs. With capable white men excluded from holding office, with multitudes of them debarred from voting, the harpies who descended upon the South had things all their own way. By putting themselves upon a social equality with the negroes they managed to control the ridiculous farces which were dignified with the name of elections; and thus, by the basest means did the thieving wretches manage to crawl into gubernatorial chairs and to fill legislative halls. Then the plundering began, and no device for fleecing defenseless States which could be devised by unscrupulous cupidity was left untried. Not only was every dollar stolen which could be wrung from a defenseless people by oppressive taxation, but the States were plunged into an abysis of indebtedness from which it seems to be impossible that some of them should ever escape.

A congressional Committee has been compelled, at last, to show up some of the outrages committed upon the people of the South by the villains who have sought public position for the purpose of plundering a people under the sanction of infamous laws. According to the report made by Radical Congressmen, in addition to all that was raised by an oppressive system of taxation, the following additions have been made to the debts of the States named, by greedy carpet-baggers and rapacious scalawags:

Alabama	$32,442,312 50
Arkansas	15,724,312 75
Florida	15,542,447 44
Georgia	41,137,500 00
Louisiana	31,095,399 57
North Carolina	25,188,967 85
South Carolina	35,158,914 47
Mississippi	1,795,971 30
Tennessee	25,582,656 80
Texas	17,000,000 00
Total	$240,558,482 80

The Japanese officials and suit require forty apartments at the hotels they visit.

Six steamors and cargoes were burnt on Thursday of last week, at Cincinnati.

Beauties of Radical Rule.

The Radicals claim to have reduced the National debt 300,000,000 in three years when according to the Secretary of the Treasury's own figures, the statement is falsified. In his official report presented to Congress at the opening of the present session he claimed that in the last two fiscal years a reduction of $195,920,681 had been made; but, according to his official reports published monthly the amount of the reduction was $206,115,750. The variation of 10,000,000 between these two statements has not been accounted for. From the monthly debt statements themselves and from the annual reports of the Secretary, the reduction of the public debt has been only $39,000,000 since 1868, and according to his own figures, there is a deficit of $165,000,000.

The Radical papers also claim a reduction of $100,000,000 in Government expenses.

Will these papers tell their readers how it happens that the economical administration of Grant spends more money in collecting the internal revenue than the profligate and much condemned administration of President Johnson, The following table taken from the official returns of the Treasury, is respectfully submitted for a satisfactory explanation:

1866–'67.

Andrew Johnson's Administration.

Receipts of Revenue	$266,027,537 13
Cost of collection	7,898,050 9[illegible]
Percentage of collection	[illegible]

1867–'68.

Andrew Johnson's Administration.

Receipts of revenue	$191,086,589 41
Cost of collection	8,730,357 65
Percentage of collection	4[illegible]

1870–'71.

U. S. Grant's Administration.

Receipts of revenue	$143,098,153 63
Cost of collection	7,075,187 17
Percentage of collection	5

If we now live under such an economical and honest government, how can the above be explained?

The Rads credit Grant with inaugurating and carrying out "civil service reform." How do they do it? Let us see:

The investigation of the frauds in the New York Custom House, have been suddenly stopped. Why? Because the developments of the custom house inquiry, notwithstanding all the browbeating and packed committees, have alarmed the friends of the President, thus causing a "shut down" upon all further inquiry. Instead of helping the administration, this course will materially damage it.

The Washington *Patriot* says:

"When the committee stopped in the midst of the Customhouse investigation, after the minority, by dint of patient and persistent effort, had got the clue to the profligacy and robberies of that institution, they invited suspicion as to the motive of that act, and created a belief in the public mind that all the charges were well founded. If there had been the least desire to purify the Custom-house, which has been converted into a den of thieves, the committee would have followed up the revelations and then have brought forward a remedy. Instead of that, they closed the doors and returned to Washington, in order to cover up the iniquities and to whitewash the guilty plunderers.

Nor does the culpability of this Radical committee stop here. They have outraged justice by a flagrant offence against all decency. Instead of prosecuting the robbers, they have pursued their victims. It was disclosed in the investigation, that the Custom-house officers levied black-mail on the merchants and shipowners, who found themselves powerless to resist this extortion, from the refusal of the Collector of the port to arrest that monstrous abuse.—A tariff of robbery was thus established, to which they were compelled to submit, or be subjected to more serious losses through the malice of these officials. And now the Attorney General has issued instructions to the District Attorney, to bring action for bribery against the merchants who exposed these corrupt practices, while the thieves, who, after the fashion of highwaymen, put the pistol to their heads with a shout of "stand and deliver," are retained to ornament the civil service and to illustrate the purity of Grant's administration!

This is by no means a single instance of the vindictive perversity of the President's henchmen. An obsolete act of Congress, which passed away with the emergency that called it into existence, soon after the war of the Revolution, has been dug out of its grave, to threaten Mr. Schurz and Mr. Sumner with a dungeon and other harsh penalties, for discharging their duty uprightly and demanding inquiry into barefaced frauds. Such is the manner in which every attempt at investigation has been met by the partisans of the President. Yet, notwithstanding the unscrupulous conduct of a whitewashing committee, and concerted assaults upon the motives of Senators who have only desired to correct glaring abuses, the disclosures already made have produced such an impression, that the order has gone forth to vote down all resolutions for new committees, and to suppress every fact which might in any way embarrass the Administration.

RADICAL RULE IN FLORIDA.—The *Peninsula*, a Florida paper says: For several years past, the rate of taxation has been constantly and rapidly increasing. In the year 1868 it was three-fourths of 1 per cent.; in 1860 it was——, and the present year it is $3 37 on $100, while in 1860, immediately preceding the war, the entire tax for State and county purposes was only one-fourth of 1 per cent.

We will continue these Beauties of Radical Rule next week, giving some instances nearer home.

The following figures will be found to afford useful and popular study:

"Pension frauds $8,000,000 per annum" (Mr. Garfield,) Pension frauds during Grant's incumbency,	$24,000,000
Revenue loss by smuggling and fraud—one-fourth the whole. (Report of Civil Service Commission.) Annual revenue $500,000,000 Annual stealage $125,000,000 Stealage during Grant's incumbency	375,000,000
Total	$399,000,000

N. B.—These are Radical figures, and do not include the Custom-house frauds of Leet & Co., nor the straw bids of Mr. Creswell.—*Washington Patriot.*

Another Triumph.

The opponents of Grant have gained another victory in the Senate of the United States, by the adoption of the Resolution directing an investigation to be made in the sale of arms to the French Government. The opposition by the Administration men was determined and a bitter debate occurred, in which many things leaked out which were not generally known, and which caused a favorable action to the main resolution instituting an inquiry into the *French arms* business, with the rejection of the preamble which really amounted to nothing. Mr. Sumner gained his *investigating point*, the debate on which has proved damaging to Grant's re-election. Really the rads were "madly foolish" when they debated so long upon this subject. They got "their foot into it" and now see their own folly and must *abide* the result.

Thus driven to the wall, on the appointment of the Committee, Mr. Schurz was omitted. This is looked upon by the people as a desire to pack the jury, and was so pronounced in the Senate by Senator Tipton. This business of exclusion was tried at first in the general order exclusion, but it made and gained no friends with the people, nor will this packing of a committee to whitewash the Administration.

Senator Schurz, on Thursday last, convicted Secretary Belknap, out of his own mouth, of delivering arms to Remington for the French government, after the Secretary had learned that Remington was an agent of France. Mr. Schurz ought to have been a member of the Committee of Investigation; but the permission given him to be present and question the witnesses, enables him to render excellent service in eliciting the truth.

Congress.

MARCH 5.—In the House, the Judiciary Committee reported a supplementary bill for the apportionment bill. It proposes to allow an additional representative to each of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Maryland, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida. Such additional Representatives to be elected from the State at large, unless otherwise provided by the Legislature.

A bill removing the disabilities from twenty-seven Georgians passed. Other disabilities were massed and passed.

MARCH 7.—In the Senate the Bill giving Raleigh, N. C., money for public buildings passed.

A bill was reported compensating the heirs at law of John Minor Botts for property destroyed during the war.

In the House, the Bill paying census marshals of 1860 was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina, introduced in the House a bill amendatory of existing laws, and granting bounties to colored soldiers of the United States who were slaves previously to the 19th day of April, 1861. The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SALAD FOR THE SOLITARY AND THE SOCIAL: —By an Epicure. Redressed and Compounded with sundry additional Escutents, Succulents, and Condiments. Illustrated with fifty-two original designs by eminent American Artists. New York. DeWit C. Lent & Co. 1871.

These salads, so well received a few years since, have been redressed, combined and garnished afresh to such an extent as almost to constitute a new "decoction."

The book is beautifully printed and elegantly bound in cloth. It embraces a collection of subjects calculated to amuse and instruct, gathered from the "sea of reading" and strung together in such a manner that we venture to say there are few, if any, books to be found that contain anything equal to it; more particularly as it is suitable for all tastes, for all seasons, and like all true salads "a conglomerate of good things" prepared by a master hand. It has a tendency to promote a correct enthusiasm in youth, to drive away dull care in the middle aged, and invigorate old age. In short, it is a book for all and should be read by all. We return thanks to the publishers for their valuable addition to our book shelf.

SALTED WITH FIRE.—A novel. By H. M. LeGrange. Cloth 12 mo. E. J. Hale & Son, 17 Murray Street, New York, 1872.

The style is pure and indicates a vigorous and cultivated mind. It is one of those tales which can be read with pleasure and profit, so much so that it can be reread with unabated interest. In our humble opinion it ranks among the best tales which have appeared during the fall and winter. It is gotten up in good taste and reflects credit upon the publishers. Price $1.00.

PETERSON for April is beautifully illustrated with steel and colored fashion plates. The literary contents are unexceptionable, and the general make up attractive and instructive. Peterson is one of the best Magazines of the kind in the country.

STATE ITEMS.

It is thought that $100,000 will be expended in Goldsboro during the summer in building stores, a hotel and dwellings.

The Raleigh Daily *News* is warmly welcomed by the press of the State.

Robert V. Davidson, son of Col. A. T. Davidson, of Asheville, has been appointed a West Point cadet.

S. A. Ashe, Esq., Representative from the county of New Hanover, has resigned his seat in the General Assembly, having removed to Raleigh.

A number of Canadians and Northern men are settling in the neighborhood of Henderson.

Wild pigeons are in large quantities near Wilmington, and sportsmen are enjoying themselves.

The Martin Lime Kiln, in Stokes Co., has been purchased by Col. Samuel J. Mullins, of Henry county, Va.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL NEWS.

LIFE AT THE DIAMOND MINES.—A few weeks ago a party of diamond hunters set out from Buffalo, New York, for the South African fields. Late correspondence from that region does not paint an attractive picture for emigrants; it is full of troubles between the Transvaal republic, the Orange Free State and the native African tribes; the last are shown to be arming, and are represented as a serious sort of fellows to get into troubles with; they are crafty as Apache Indians and quite as bloody-minded. The diamond camps are scenes of daily and nightly riots, robberies, and a chronic conflict of races, the native colonists showing strong jealousy of newcomers. The letter writers conclude with the expressive advice to intending emigrants—"Stay at home."

The greatest revival of religion ever known in Leavenworth, Kansas, is now in progress in that city. The meetings are conducted by Rev. E. P. Hammond. Some 500 conversions are already reported, and at a meeting Thursday last, nearly 500 stood up for prayers. At a meeting Thursday night the largest Protestant church in the State was crowded almost to suffocation, and policemen were stationed at the church door to prevent others from trying to crowd in.

"Ten gallons of kerosene, three pounds of potash, one ounce of strychnine, mixed with soft water." It was according to this cheerful, not to say convivial formula, that a quantity of "whisky" seized last week in Newton, Mass., was compounded, the receipt having also been found in the possession of the unfortunate dealer. If you want "gin," add *quantum sufficit* of oil of juniper! The mystery is that men who drink this diabolical fluid do not drop down stone dead at once.—*Lynchburg News.*

The Washington *Star* of the 21st ult., says that it is stated that the representative of Japan to the United States desires to send fifteen American ladies to his country to teach the English language and ordinary branches of education. Nearly 400 applications, mainly from ladies employed in the departments, have already been received. The pay is $1,500 per annum in gold, for three years, and expenses to Japan and return.

Laudanum or other anodyne is sometimes taken by mistake or otherwise, in excess. Swallow strong coffee or the whites of several eggs instantly; all these things are to be done while the doctor is coming. Let every family remember that sweet oil, the whites of eggs and strong coffee antagonize a larger number of poisons than perhaps all other things together.

When a rather affected young lady was confiding to her admirer how etherial her appetite was, and the sensitive delicateness of her organization, the too matter-of-fact help bawled out, "Say! will ye have yir biled pork and beans now or wait till yer feller's gone?" The "feller" has been gone ever since.

Japanese auctions are conducted on a novel plan, but one which gives rise to none of the noise and confusion which attend such sales in America. Each bidder writes his name and bid upon a slip of paper, which he places in a box. When the bidding is over, the box is opened by the auctioneer, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

In 1830 the total production of print cloths in this country was 18,000 pieces per week. Now the weekly production is 240,000 pieces. Of these about 15,000 pieces are used for other purposes than printing, leaving 225,000 pieces for printing.

In Ohio a petition remonstrating against the repeal of the temperance law of 1870 was signed by four hundred and ninety-two convicts, who by their own admission, were brought to the penitentiary through the use of intoxicating liquors.

A number of the leading liberal republicans in Tennessee have issued an address urging the selections of a purely republican delegation from Tennessee to the Cincinnati Liberal Republican National Convention. The proposition is advocated by the Nashville *Republican Banner* and other republican papers.

Mr. Pool, on last Friday, in the United States Senate, presented a resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina, asking that an appropriation be made for the purpose of widening and deepening the Dismal Swamp canal, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Norwich Bulletin says, next to Massachusetts, Connecticut has the largest deposits in savings banks of any of the New England States. The amount on January 1, 1871, was $55,297,705, and now must exceed $60,000,000. In the six New England Seates these deposits now exceed $275,000,000, and perhaps reach $300,000,000.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—Alexander Moseley, editor of the *Whig*, and James C. Southall, editor of the *Enquirer*, were arrested this morning to prevent an anticipated hostile meeting. They were both placed under bonds in $1,000 to keep the peace.

Central Park, New York, has eight lions, two elephants, a rhinoceros, an antelope, two bear cubs, several eagles and any number of more familiar creatures.—Their board costs over $2,000 a month.

Gen. R. H. Baily of New Orleans, has bequeathed $70,000 to the Washington and Lee University. Gen. C. W. C. Lee is one of the executors of the will.

The U. S. Senate Committees "on public buildings" have reported favorably on the bill appropriating $100,000 for public buildings in the city of Raleigh.

Mary Harris, who shot Burroughs, the Treasury clerk, some years ago, has become a raving maniac.

The largest and heaviest woman in Paris died recently. Her weight was five hundred and fourteen pounds.

The wheat crop in California will be fifty per cent. larger than in any previous year.

The trustees of Harvard College are agitated by an application from a lady for admission to the law school.

The Goliad (Texas) *Guard*, of February 17, estimates the cattle that have died in that county alone, during the present season at 32,379 head.

There are undoubtedly over 2,000,000 Germans distributed in the several States of the Union.

The Grand Duke Alexis spent Sunday in company with his staff and the Governor of Havana at a cock-fight in that city.

The Revolution in Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A special from Matamoras dated the 7th instant says that an armed band, supposed to be Cortinas's, crossed at Santa Maria ranch, thirty-five miles from here, capturing residents, including two customs inspectors, whom they held untill 1,000 head of cattle were stolen and crossed, when the prisoners were released and the band returned to the Mexican side. Gomez Portugal has been compelled to evacuate Aguas Calientes. The rebel chiefs Donato, Guerredo, and Martinez are quarrelling with Trevino, Foranjo and others, and their commands have separated. Diaz has arrived on the northern frontier and assumed command. Juraez has two millions in his treasury, which probably insures his success, as the rebels have nothing. Felix Diaz was killed by a mob with clubs at Oaxaco.

The orders from Washington forbidding clearances to ports held by rebels causes excitement among the merchants and a depression among the revolutionists, as it stops coast trade.

END OF THE GREAT TICHBORNE CASE.—LONDON, March 6.—The celebrated Tichborne case, which has been on trial in this city for so long a time, was brought to a sudden and most unexpected termination this morning. Upon the opening of the Court, the counsel for the claimant to the Tichborne estate announced that their client had decided, in view of the action of the jury on Monday, in saying that they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict, to withdraw his cause before the court. The claimant has been arrested and committed to jail, to be tried for perjury.

A summary of the grain and molasses distilleries in operation during the month of February, 1872, shows a total of 360 distilleries of both grades, with a daily producing capacity of 269,204 gallons—an increase of 25,701 gallons daily over the report for January, 1872. The report also shows an increase of 39 distilleries during the month.—*Washington Patriot.*

The Dan river Land Agency has been offering for some time a tract of land at $1,000. The owner came to Danville the other day and sold his crop of tobacco made on it, and from less than six acres, for upwards of twelve hundred dollars.—We have not heard whether this extraordinary success has altered his price for his land, or not.—*Danville Times.*

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says: "Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has just completed his Compendium of United States History, designed for schools, colleges and general readers. The volume will comprise about 500 pages, usual style, divided into two books—Colonial and Federal History. It is being printed by a house in Columbia, S. C."

BOSTON, March 5.—The schooner Clara Ball from New York for Boston, is ashore near Highland Light. During the prevalence of a heavy gale, and when the cold was intense, the crew of seven men attempted to escape to the land. Only one succeeded in reaching the land, and he was half frozen. The others perished.

The Chinese shoemakers at North Adams, Mass., of all the inhabitants of that town, were alone patriotic enough to celebrate the birthday of Washington, which they did by giving a feast in their shops, and by letting off a prodigious quantity of the most superior imported crackers.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has presented her groom, John Brown, with a gold medal, and has granted him an annuity of £25, in recognition of his promptness in arresting O'Connor, last week, when he assaulted Her Majesty.

Postmaster Bullock, of Belvidere, near Elmira, N. Y., has been arrested for robbing the mail in his office. It is alleged that in one instance he rifled a bag containing $5,000.

J. A. Shutter, the California pioneer, who made the first discovery of gold, and is now living in Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa., has been voted a pension of $150 a month for five years by the California Legislature.

THE WEATHER NORTH.—In Watertown, N. Y., March 5, the thermometer was 32 degrees below zero. In Ogdensburg 34; in Boston 6; in Troy, 14; in Toronto, Canada, 22 degrees below zero.

A wagon driver was found frozen to death with the reins in his hand and his horses going quietly along. Two others have been frozen dead, and all sailors arriving at this port are more or less frostbitten.

The horses and carriages of the late Colonel Fisk were sold at auction in New York last Wednesday; one clarence that cost four thousand dollars was sold for thirteen hundred dollars.

Tybee Island, near Savannah, is being rapidly washed away by the sea, and the remains of the United States soldiers buried there are visible.

About $20,000 have been subscribed by the citizens of Nashville to rebuild the Methodist publishing house, recently burned. The new building will cost $50,000.

The storm on the night of the 6th, was general all along the coast. A number of vessels, lives, and much property was lost. The suffering from cold, &c., was terrible.

Two hundred and fifty canary birds, belonging to the late James Fisk, were sold at auction for three thousand dollars.

A Connecticutess, 93 years old, knitted over 100 pairs of stockings last year, besides refusing an offer of marriage.

The Abingdon *Virginian* says twenty odd bears have been caught in the counties of Smyth and Roanoke during the past few weeks. Judge Cloud ought to be there.

MACON, March 5.—The Planters' Bank of Fort Valley was robbed last night of $15,000 in currency and $2,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The grand jury of Jersey City has found fifty additional indictments against officials for frauds.

Rhode Island is the second and only other State which has followed the example of Massachusetts in making the 22nd of February a legal holiday.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—It is estimated that $1,500,000 worth of goods were damaged by the fire in Dr. Jayne's building.

Nearly a million gallons of petroleum are shipped from Philadhia every week of the year.

Nelson Walker, colored, has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Mr. John Graham, an old citizen of Camden, S. C., aged 101 years, died recently.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PLANT TREES.—Our people in town and country should pay more attention to planting trees, for shade, and ornament.—How grateful, during the hot summer days, is a shady grove around our houses; not so dense as to exclude the sun, but enough to make our dwellings pleasant and comfortable. As it is now time to plant trees we annex a suggestion which may prove valuable:

Before digging up a tree, observe carefully which side thereof looks North and mark it carefully. In transplanting never forget to place this side in the same (Northern) position. This plan is attended with certain success.

Let us beautify our homes, therefore, by planting trees around our dwellings and outhouses, and ere long, instead of bare yards and exposed buildings, we will have beautiful groves and neat, well shaded grounds, making home attractive to old and young.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Frank Matthews, son of Mrs. Antoinette Matthews, near Huntsville, Yadkin county, so badly shattered his hand on Monday last, by the premature explosion of a gun he was loading, that amputation became necessary, which was performed by Dr. Bahnson, of this place, being on a professional visit in the neighborhood. This is another warning that more care should be taken in the handling of fire-arms.

THE SCHOOL EXHIBITION at Pleasant Fork on Friday last was well attended.—The school-house was decorated with evergreens in wreaths and festoons. A beautiful banner was displayed in front of the entrance, and everything had a festive appearance. The exercises were calculated to amuse and entertain, and exhibited considerable care by the teacher, and diligence on the part of the scholars. Everything passed of pleasantly.

T. R. Purnell, Esq., of this place, delivered an appropriate address, encouraging the people to use every means to promote the educational interests in this county.

FIRE.—The dwelling-house and kitchen of Rev. Joseph Miller, about 5 miles South of this place, together with nearly all his household and kitchen furniture, bedding, clothing and provisions, were destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning last. The fire was accidental, and originated in some wood which had been placed near the fire in the kitchen the evening previous, to dry.

SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY.—The entertainment given by this Society, at the Court-House on Saturday night last, was only tolerably well attended, as the weather was very unfavorable. A friend informs us, however, that everything "went off well," and the young men certainly sustained the reputation of the Society in the matter as well as manner of speaking. We congratulate them on their success.

Mr. Patterson's address was full of good advice and encouragement, and given in his usual genial manner. The music was well chosen and enhanced the pleasure of the evening.

ADVANTAGES OF FARMERS' CLUBS.—There seems to be an unaccountable prejudice among our country friends against book farming, as they term it, agricultural societies, or farmers' clubs,—so much so, that those who favor institutions of the kind, do not feel encouraged to discuss the subject. Nevertheless, as we fully endorse what the Green county Wisconsin *Republican* says, being perfectly satisfied that every farmer should have a thorough knowledge of his profession, and in no pursuit is knoweledge more indispensable,—we give the *Republican's* sound views below:

"The farmers' club when properly conducted is in every sense a school for the dissemination of information pertaining to this branch of the business, and for the free discussion of all questions and topics which affect the general welfare of its members. Those who have been successful in any particular branch of husbandry, communicate the knowledge which their experience and practice has given them, while in turn those who have had less experience and more varied knowledge may suggest ideas valuable to all. Aside from the useful information that may be derived to all connected with these clubs, there is a social side, which may indeed be considered as one of the crowning excellencies of such organizations. Farmers have less amusements, and fewer opportunities for social recreation than any other class; their isolation from each other is one of the causes of this, and the result is, of course, that while they work harder than any other class, they no doubt enjoy less of the comforts and pleasures of life."

Mathes, of the *Sentinel*, says he has some hopes, matrimonially, for the junior of this paper. Thank you,—wish we could return the compliment.

Mr. J. W. FRIES has purchased the Salem Tan-Yard, and the business will be conducted, as heretofore, by Mr. L.J.Hine.

H. C. REICH & Co., manufactures beautiful and durable hand sowed Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

CHAS. E. BELO manufactures neat Mon's, Women's, Boy's, Misses' and Children's pegged Shoes, which give general satisfaction.

Winter is still lingering in the lap of spring. On Monday it rained and snowed, and was generally cold and disagreeable.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. Blair & Thaxton, Wholesale Clothiers and dealers in Fancy Goods, Richmond, Va.

A young horse in good order is offered for sale, apply at this office.

Look out for the Railroad tax-gatherer next month.

STATE ITEMS.

THE OUTLAWS.

Some days since it was reported that Boss Strong, one of the notorious gang of outlaws had been killed. It appears that a young man went to the house of Strong stealthily, and shot the outlaw in the head through a "cat hole."

Boss Strong is, or was, a brother-in-law of Henry Berry Lowry, the leader of the gang, and the most trusted and daring of his followers. We await with interest the receipt of further intelligence from the "seat of war," and a confirmation of that already received.

LATER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 11.—Intelligence received from Robeson county today tends to confirm the reports of the killing of Boss Strong. The party of men who went to Andrew Strong's for the purpose of securing the body of Boss Strong, returned to Shoe Heel yesterday. They report that they found a large quantity of blood on the floor of Strong's cabin, and say that Andrew Strong's wife acknowledged that Boss was killed, and that the other members of the Lowry band had removed his body.

There seems to be no doubt but that McQueen shot Strong, as first reported, and the probabilities are that he was killed.

The petition of Fredrick T. Walser, publisher of the National *Republican*, at Winston, was presented by Mr. Pool in the United States Senate last Friday, praying that printed papers on one side be made legal mailable matter at the minimum rate fixed by Congress on weekly newspapers and packages to newsdealers, which was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

Among the names suggested as candidates for Governor by the various conservative papers of the State, the Charlotte *Democrat* mentions the following: J. M. Leach, A. M. Scales, E. J. Warren, H. W. Guion, T. J. Jarvis, and K. P. Battle; and for Lieut. Governor, C. W. McClammy of New Hanover, J. L. Robinson, of Macon, Jesse J. Yates, of Hertford, W. A. Alien of Duplin and George Howard, of Edgecombe.

The *Southern Home*, of Charlotte, says: Mr. A. H. Brown's wife, of Steele Creek, Mecklenburg county, was cured of consumption by the use of kerosene oil. Mrs. Brown took 10 drops nightly on going to bed, in three tablespoonsful of water. The kerosene was a pure article, such as is used for burning.

A little boy accidentally discharged a pistol in the M. E. church at Newbern on Sunday, 3rd inst., shooting another little boy in the side. The ball struck a rib and passed around the body, the wound not being considered dangerous. The services were brought abruptly to a close. So we learn from the *Times*.

Suit is to be commenced by the government in a short time against the Piedmont Railroad, running from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., to recover the road from its present owners, the government claiming to be the owners thereof. The road was built during the war by the Confederacy.—Washington Cor. Baltimore *Gazette*.

The mail car on the night express train on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, coming South, on Friday night, caught on fire in some way in the interior, and a number of mail bags, with their contents, were destroyed.

Mrs. M. Grills, of Raleigh, after eating her dinner, on Monday, passed into her room, where she was found some time afterwards, lying on the floor, burnt to a crisp. It is supposed she was taken with a fit and fell into the fire.

Col. Robert H. Cowan, in a published card, declines to allow the use of his name in connection with either the Governorship or Lieutenant Governorship, both of which positions he has been prominently brought forward for.

John Gerringer, a citizen of Alamance county, was run over and killed by the Western bound train of the N. C. railroad, between Company shops and Haw river on Thursday last.

W. W. Brickell, Jr., died of consumption at the residence of his father, in Halifax county, on the 4th inst. Mr. Brickell was a most exemplary young man, and we regret to be called upon to announce his death.

Col. John L. Bridgers, of Edgecombe, has been invited to address the National Agricultural Convention, which assembles in St. Louis, in May.

Governor Vance will deliver the address before the Literary societes of Wake Forest College, in June.

A mad dog was killed in Halifax a few days since, after biting two or three negroes.

Three colored prisoners confined for various offences, escaped from the jail, in Statesville one night last week, says the *Amertcan*.

It is said that five times as much tobacco will be raised in Guilford county this year as in any previous year.

John Mills, who is charged with murdering, in Halifax county, on the 16th ult., Travis Washington, has been arrested and lodged in jail.

Judge Dick, of the Supreme court, it is rumored, has received an appointment as judge to the United States Circuit court bench.

Many improvements in Statesville, and others in contemplation.

The trade of Warren County is said to be worth half a million a year.

A drove of 80 turkeys passed through Asheville a few days since, en route for South Carolina.

Capt. F. H. Cameron has been elected president of the Wilmington, N. C., Life Insurance company.

Jimmie Price, son of Joel Price, of Edgecombe county, fell from a horse one day last week and broke his thigh.

The Orange Hotel, at Hillsboro, has been leased for five years by Mr. Bell, of Newbern.

Ex-Governor Holden has declined the position of minster to Petu.

MARRIED,

In Surry county, on the 28th of December, 1871, by Rev. M. Baldwin, Miss NANNIE MARION and Mr. E. T. DAVIS.

In Yadkin county, on the 7th of January, 1872, by the same, Miss ANN CHOPLIN and Mr. T. E. BURCHET.

In Yadkin county, on the 8th of February, 1872, by the same, Miss CATHARINE MARTIN and Mr. G. W. POINDEXTER.

DIED,

At his residence, in this county, on Saturday last, Mr. SOLOMON HUNTER, aged 72 years, 1 month and 9 days.

SAPOLIO.

For house cleaning, washing dishes, floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning windows, paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass and all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap. Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-tf.]

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Mar. 14,

Provisions.		*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	10@ 15	Chop,	2
Lard,	12@15	Bran,	1½
Pork	6½@7	*Grain.*	
Beef	3@7	Wheat,	1 75@2 00
Veal,	5@ 7	Corn,	90 @ 0 00
Mutton,	5@ 7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	25@00	Rye,	90@1 00
Flour	4½ @5	Oats,	75@ 85
		Peas,	00@ 90

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

WINSTON, March 14.

Lugs.—Very common,	$1 75	to	$3 00
" Good,	3 00	to	5 00
" Fine,	8 00	to	10 50
Leaf—Common,	3 00	to	6 00
" Good,	6 00	to	12 00
" Bright, none in Market.			

About 5,000 lbs sold on Tuesday.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Mar. 12.

Lugs—Common, Red	$5 00	to	$6 00
" Good working	7 00	to	8 00
" Com'n, Bright	8 00	to	10 00
" Fine, "	10 00	to	15 00
Extra lots higher.			
Leaf—Common Red,	5 00	to	8 00
" Good	8 00	to	10 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	10 00	to	15 00
" Common Bright,	12 00	to	25 00
" Good, "	25 00	to	35 00
" Fine, "	25 00	to	30 00
" Extra fine lots	35 00	to	60 00

New York, Mar. 11.—Cotton. 22½ a 000; Flour, 6 90 to 7 65; Corn, 69 a 69½; Wheat, 1 64 a 1 70; Gold, 110 a 110; Bonds, N. C. old, 00 a 36½, new 21½ a 00.

Baltimore, Mar. 11.—Cotton 000 a 00 Flour 7 75 a 8 00; Wheat, $1 63 a $1 65; Corn white, 66 a 67, yellow, 64 a 65; Oats, 52 a 55 Bacon, 6½ a 13; Whisky, 90 a 00; Lard 9½ a 00.

Richmond, Mar. 11.—Wheat, $1 80 a 1 90; Corn 82 a 83; Oats 60 a 00; Flour, superfine, $8½ a 8½.

Norfolk, Mar. 11.—Bacon, sides, 7½ a 9; Corn 67 a 68. Flour 6½ a 8½.

Charlotte, Mar. 11.—Bacon 10 a 11; Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 87 a 90; Oats, 70 a 75. Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00;

White Goods & Hosiery.

HAVING made the above, specialities, we are now enabled to offer the finest lines of these goods, seen in this market since the war, and respectfully solicit a call from the trade.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
Wholesale Clothiers and Fancy Goods,
1313 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
March 14, 1872.-11-2m.

HORSE FOR SALE!

A young horse in good order, apply at this Office.
March 14, 1872.

W. P. GRAVES. T. R. MCDEARMAN.

Graves & McDearman,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

To the Planters of Virginia and North Carolina:

The undersigned beg leave to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the late concern of Graves, McDearman & Co., and solicit a continuance to the new Firm.

Graves' Warehouse,

The largest in Danville, has every accommodation for man and beast. They have also rented

Neal's Old Warehouse,

long and favorably known to the public, and have engaged the services of Capt. Jed. Carter, of Halifax, Va., as general Superintendent at this Warehouse, who will be pleased to see and serve his friends and the public generally.—Having two Warehouses they are apt to have an early sale at one of them every day, and the Clerks assisting each other greatly facilitate the dispatch of business, and in getting off the Planters. E. J. Bell of Danville, Clerk at Graves' Warehouse, Nat. Johnson of Caswell, and W. S. Allen of Rockingham, Floor Managers at these houses, invite their friends to give them a call.

GRAVES & McDEARMAN.
O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer. 10-1m.

GRASS SEED AND POTATOES.

Prime, clean, new Clover seed; Timothy, Orchard, Herd, Ky. Blue, Lawn Grass and White Clover Seed.

ALSO

Black, Spring and Norway Seed Oats.
Early Rose Potatoes, and other varieties, for planting. For sale by

H. D. LOTT.
Salem, N. C., Mar. 7. 10-4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Sandford J. Fishel, as Administrator of Christian Rothrock,
Against
David Rothrock, Tobias Rothrock and others.

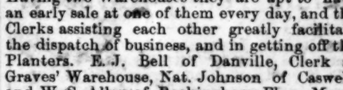
Petition to make real estate assets to pay debts, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Rothrock, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., notifying him to be and appear before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, at his office in the Court-House at Winston, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, and answer or demur to said petition,—or the same will be heard *ex parte*, as to him, and the relief prayed for in the petion will be ordered.

Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., February 24th, 1872.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
Mar. 6.-10-6t.

NOTICE.



A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the North-Western North Carolina Railroad Company, will be held on the **28th of March, 1872,** at BUTNER'S HOTEL, in Salem.

E. BELO, *President.*
March 7, 1872.-10-4t.

BROWN'S Tobacco Warehouse,

WINSTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, (late of Davie county) would respectfully announce to all interested, that he has opened a Warehouse for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO,

in WINSTON, and hopes, by strict attention to business, fair dealing, prompt returns, and the highest market prices, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

His Warehouse is well arranged, commissions will be as low as elsewhere, and no charges unless sales are made.

T. J. BROWN.
Feb. 22, 1872-8-3m.

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

:o:

JUST RECEIVED a lot of **PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS,** suitable for any size bed; and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-tf. Sole Agent for Forsyth County.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

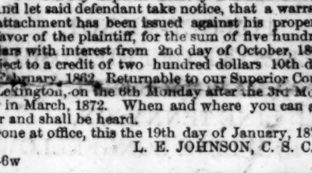
No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying.) No. 1 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Damar Varnish, for Zinc Paint, &c.

DRYING JAPAN,

dryer for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL and DRY, at low prices, with

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf.

THE
STEAM PLANING AND SAW MILLS
OF
FOGLE BROTHERS,
SALEM, N. C.,



Are now in full operation, and well prepared to manufacture

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Shutters and Frames of all Kinds,

in a good and substantial manner.

They *erect Buildings* and do *Repairing and Job Work* in and out of town, by contract or otherwise.

Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Scroll Sawing, Turning,

and all work in their line, promptly and well executed, at fair rates.

LUMBER

of all kinds, bought and sold.

Address
FOGLE BROTHERS,
Feb. 8, 1872-6-3m. Salem, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

Davidson County.

D. W. Andrews, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
L. L. Thomas, *Defendant.*

TO L. L. THOMAS, DEFENDANT:

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, to-wit:

To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons L. L. Thomas, the defendant above named, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, within said county, within the first three days of the next Term thereof. Let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of five hundred dollars and interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1860, until paid, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars, 10th day of February, 1862.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this the 5th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of Superior Court of Davidson County.

And let said defendant take notice, that a warrant of attachment has been issued against his property in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of five hundred dollars with interest from 2nd day of October, 1860, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars 10th day of February, 1862. Returnable to our Superior Court at Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872. When and where you can appear and shall be heard.

Done at office, this the 19th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.
4-6w

TO Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish and John A. Cornish, non-residents.

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY, } In the Superior Court.

SUMMONS.

J. E. Kepley and Eliza, his wife, Enos Lanning and Jane, his wife, and Nancy Johnson, Plaintiffs,
against
Valentine Sowers and Rebecca, his wife, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah, his wife, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson County, Greeting:

YOU ARE COMMANDED to summon Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah Myers, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 20th day of April, 1872, and answer the petition which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County; and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said petition at that time, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 24th day of February, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.

M. H. PINNIX, and J. T. BROWN, *Attorneys for Petitioners.*

Feb. 29, 1872-9-6w

TOBACCO!

Morehead's Warehouse,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after the first Wednesday in March, (6th,) for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be "taken in," and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first-class prizery attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco, too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to planters. I'll do my best for consignors; they can't ask more. I refer every man to his neighbors, that the good news may spread.

Very Respectfully,
EUGENE MOREHEAD.
Feb. 15, 1872.-7-3m.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Trophy Tomato,	Extra Early Peas,
White Mustard,	Early May Peas,
Sugar Parsnip,	Case Knife Beans,
Orange Carrot,	Horticultural Beans,
Mowhawk Beans,	Early Rose Potatoes,
Yellow 6 Weeks Beans,	Flat Dutch Cabbage,
Valentine Beans,	Late Drumhead Cabbage,
Lima Beans,	Early York Cabbage,

Early Winningstadt Cabbage, and a variety of Radish, Lettuce and Cucumber Seeds, &c., &c.

For sale at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building,
Feb. 22, 1872. Salem, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of T. C. Pfohl, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. A. PFOHL, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., Feb. 22, 1872.-8-3m.

Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

R. L. PATTERSON. R. W. FRIES

OFFICE OF
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
AND BUYERS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empres Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also

SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE

line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durabl

HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for

FRIES' GOODS,

both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

AT THE STORE
OF
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,

A New and Handsome Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way fo Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER,

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Birthday Presents.

We have on hand a splendid assortment of

NECK TIES, LACE COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY,

AND NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS.

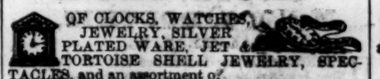
IN JET AND SHELL JEWELRY

we have the best and latest styles, and at LOW PRICES.

All purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. BLICKENDERFER'S
Notion and Variety Store.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf

A NEW STOCK



OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Birthday Presents, just received

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

COUNTERPANES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of the celebrated **"Conestoga" Counterpanes,** which we will sell at greatly reduced prices at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

SEWING THREAD.

40 DIFFERENT SHADES AND COLORS o Sewing Silk, by which you can match any piece of goods, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES at $1 a pair and upward at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50 tf

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

WE have added to our Stock a complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments.
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

FINE LINE OF CUFFS AND COLLARS at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50-tf.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS in Ornamental Boxes. A very neat present for a lady, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HOSIERY.

FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

WORTH & WORTH,

General Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH

Poetry.

MULE—BIANCA.

The mule stood on the steamboat deck,
The land he would not tread;
They put the halter round his neck,
And cracked him o'er the head.

But obstinate and brave he stood,
As born the scion to rule,
A creature of the hold-back brood,
A stubborn steadfast mule.

They cursed and swore—he would not go
Until he felt inclined;
And though they thundered blow on blow,
He altered not his mind.

The deck-hand to the shore complained
"The varmint's bound to stay!"
And still upon the critter's hide
The sounding lash made play.

His master from the shore replied,
"The boat's about to sail;
As other means in vain you've tried,
Suppose you twist his tail;

"It's likely that will make him land,"
The deck hand, brave though pale,
The nearer drew, with outstretched hand
To make the twist avail.

There came a kick of thunder sound;
The deck hand—where was he?
Ask the waves that far around
Beheld him in the sea!

A moment not a word was heard;
But winked the mule his eye,
As though to ask to him occurred—
"Now, how was that for high?"

"Just cut his throat," the captain roared,
"And end the cussed brute!"
But the noblest soul that perished there
Was he who tried to do't!

Humorous.

Johnny Schrimp's Composition.

I like ice. When it's cold I like it best. Ice is good for a great many things. It is good to skate on, and it is good to make ice cream. I like to skate. Sometimes I lend my skates to Lizzie Jones, and she lets me buckle them on for her. She wears striped stockings, with red and white and blue stripes running around them, and her legs look like a stick of candy. Father says ice is good in cobblers. I don't know why it is better in cobblers than in little boys. I suppose I shall be a great deal wiser when I grow up. I like ice cream with plenty of vanilla in it.—There is more ice cream in summer than in winter, and more ice in winter than in summer. There are heaps of things that I do not understand. Mother says if I eat too much ice cream it will make my stomach hurt. I eat all I want, but am careful not to eat too much, because mother tells me not to.

When next winter comes, Lizzie Jones and I are going to skate some more. There will not be any more winter till after summer comes. The seasons are mighty odd in this country, Sometimes winter comes before summer, and sometimes summer comes before winter. Father says I may have a new pair of skates next summer.—When I get to be a man, I am going to pour red stuff on ice to warm it before I put it in my mouth, like my father does.

A Detroit saddler owns a monkey which usually sits on the counter. A countryman came in one day while the proprietor was in the back room, and seeing a saddle that suited him asked the price. Monkey said nothing. Customer said "I'll give twenty dollars for it," laying down the money which the monkey shoved into the drawer. The man then took the saddle, but monkey mounted him, tore his hair, scratched his face, and made the frightened rustic scream for dear life. Proprietor rushed in and wanted to know what the fuss was. "Fuss," said the customer, "fuss! I bought a saddle of your son sitting there and when I went to take it, he would not let me have it." The saddler apologized for the monkey, but denied the relationship.

A gentleman was staying at a little French inn, and there was a melancholy looking owl which hopped about the yard and had only one leg. Two or three days after his arrival he had some gabier (game) for dinner. The "game" was very small, but he enjoyed it immensely, and the next day he missed the owl from the garden. "Where has the owl gone to?" he inquired of the landlord. "Monsieur had a little dish of gabier yesterday," was the answer, to the consternation of the traveler. "Why did you kill the owl for my dinner?" he next asked. "I kill owl, M'sieu? No; he die himself."

An editor whose subscribers were remiss in payment, lately published the following announcement in his paper: "To save our readers the trouble of sending their subscriptions by post, and to relieve two unfortunates, we shall send to each of our debtors in the course of a few days, two collectors, one of whom has hardly recovered from the small-pox, and the other of whom has just taken the itch." The delinquents did not wait to be called on, but paid their dues promptly.

The anecdote often told by Dr. Chapman in regard to himself, when called to visit a little boy who had swallowed a silver twenty-five cent piece, is not bad.—"Madam," said the renowned joker, in solemnity, "was the piece good?" "Indeed it was sir," replied the excited lady; "I got it from the mint." "Then, my dear madam," replied Dr. Chapman, "if the money was good give yourself no further uneasiness, for it will certainly pass."

A little boy who loves to pass his evenings at the stores, listening to the improving conversation of the elders while helping himself to sugar, was told the other night that thereafter he must stay at home. "I wish I was a man," he said." "And what would you do if you were a man?" asked his mother. "I would get married; then I could go to the stores every evening."

A minister at a colored wedding who wished to be humorous, said: "On such occasons it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it." To which ungallant remark the bridegroom pertinently replied: "On such occasions it is customary to pay the minister $10, but in this case we will omit it."

An exchange tells us that "twenty years ago Leland Stanford arrived in California with only one shirt to his back. Since then, by close attention to business, he has contrived to accumulate a trifle of ten millions." What the deuce can a man do with ten million shirts?

In pocket-picking, as in almost everything else, a man never succeeds until he gets his hand in.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HISTORY OF
The Great Fires
In CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. Only complete history.—700 8vo. pages; 75 engravings. 70,000 already sold. Price $2 50. 2,000 agents made in 20 days. Profits go to sufferers. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. 10-4w.

CELTIC WEEKLY.
The greatest illustrated Original Story Paper in America. **Eight New Original Stories** in first number. No literary treat equal to it. Agents and canvassers wanted in every town and city of the Union. **$10** a week easily realized by the sale of this extraordinary Irish and American Journal. Specimen copies free. For sale by all Newsdealers.—Price, 6c.; $2.50 per year. Address M. J. O'LEARY & Co., P. O. Box 6,074, New York. 10-4w.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS IN CABINET ORGANS
The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co., respectfully announce the introduction of improvements of much more than ordinary interest. These are
REED AND PIPE CABINET ORGANS, being the only successful combination of REAL PIPES with reeds ever made;
DAY'S TRANSPOSING KEY-BOARD, which can be instantly moved to the right or left, changing the pitch, or transposing the key. *For drawings and descriptions, see Circular.*
New and Elegant Styles of Double Reed Cabinet Organs, at $140, $132 and $125 each. *Considering Capacity, Elegance, and thorough Excellence of Workmanship, these are cheaper than any before offered.*
The MASON & HAMLIN Organs are acknowledged **Best,** and from extraordinary facilities for manufacture this company can afford, and *now undertake* to sell at prices which render them
Unquestionably Cheapest.
FOUR OCTAVE ORGANS $50 each; FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS $100, $125 and upwards. With *three sets reeds* $150 and upwards. *Forty styles, up to $1500 each.*
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS, sent free.
Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,
154 Tremont St., Boston. 596 Broadway, N. Y. 10-4w.

RED RUST PROOF OATS $2 a Bushel; Orchard Grass $3.50 a bushel. Send 3 cent postage stamp and my complete Priced Lists of all kinds of Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower and Tree Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Guanos, Chemicals, Live Stock, &c., will be forwarded you. These Priced Lists contain much valuable information as to time and quantity to plant, &c. MARK W. JOHNSON, Seedsman, P. O. Box 230, Atlanta, Ga. 10-4w.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONN.,
Manufacturers of the "Brown Gin," Cotton Seed Hullers, Machinery and Castings. Manufacturers of Harris' Patent Rotary Steam Engine—the best and cheapest Steam engine for plantation purposes. Cotton-gin makers and repairers furnished with all kinds of materials. Saws, Ribs, Pullies, Boxes, etc., of any pattern to order at short notice. Have had long experience in the business, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Orders solicited. Address as above. 10-4w.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine. 10-4w.

U. S. Piano Co., N. Y. 1st class $290. No Agents. Names of Patrons in 40 States in Circular. 10-4w.

Great Saving to Consumers,
And good business for one or two persons of either sex in Salem and adjoining towns, by which you can make from $100 to $150 per month, with but little interference with ordinary business. Articles as staple as *flour* or *cotton cloth*. A good business for agents, sure. If your whole time is given, a much larger sum can be made. Club Circulars free, giving complete list of articles and commissions allowed. HORTON, BRUNDAGE & Co., 611 Pine St., St. Louise, Mo. 10-4w.

To Advertisers.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should send to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
for a circular, or inclose 25 cents for their ONE HUNDRED PAGE PAMPHLET, containing Lists of 3,000 Newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertisers, and some account of the experience of men who are known as SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,
41 PARK ROW, N. Y.
and are possessed of unequaled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates. 10-4w.

A Nervous Invalid
Has published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope.
Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, 10-4w. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED
HISTORY OF THE BIBLE
By Wm. SMITH, LL.D.
Author of Smith's Bible Dictionary.
It contains over **250** fine Scripture Illustrations and **1,105** pages, and is the most comprehensive and valuable History of the Bible ever published. The labor and learning of centuries are gathered in this one volume to throw a strong, clear light upon every page of the inspired Word. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa., 10-4w. Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

Millinery! Millinery!!
Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT,
SALEM, N. C.
HAVING located one door above Wm. T. Vogler's New Jewelry Store, respectfully informs her numerous friends that she has opened a new assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest and most approved styles. Ladies will save money by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Hats and Bonnets will be sold at cost.
Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
WE have just received one of the LARGEST STOCKS of
Notions and Fancy Goods
ever brought to this market, consisting of LACE, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, CUFFS and COLLARS, and a large variety of other articles.
J. BLICKENDERFER,
Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf. Salem, N. C.

Winston Male Academy.
THE SPRING SESSION of this school will open January 10th, 1872, and continue twenty weeks.
Rates of Tuition as heretofore.
Board from $8 to $10 per month.
For circulars and further particulars address
J. W. GOSLEN, Principal.
Winston, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1871.

FINE
Orange & Lemon Trees
FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing Fruit. Enquire at this Office.

BARGAINS
IN
Miscellaneous Books
AT THE
BOOK STORE,
SALEM, N. C.
A fine collection of the best and most popular authors of the day, embracing Children's, Youths' Devotional and General Reading
BOOKS
can be found at the Bookstore, at reduced prices.

WE have just received a well selected assortment of useful and attractive Books suitable for all ages and conditions, among which may be found elegantly bound editions of the American and British Poets, a complete catalogue of which will soon be issued, from which all, both far and near, can select for their friends birth-day Gifts, and at the same time treat themselves to the very best Fireside reading to be found.
For the seriously inclined we have such authors as Prentiss, Bickerstith, Deems, Spurgeon, Jay, &c.
For the gay we have the best Humorous books, and Novels.
For Children we have all that can be desired.

Fancy Goods AND Stationery
we have in great variety, such as
PAPER WEIGHTS, Glass, Bronze, and Marble.
PEN WIPERS, with Puppies, Deer, and Cats.
KALEIDOSCOPES. Ladies' and Gents' Initial Note, LADIES COMPANIONS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, SEWING BIRDS, WALNUT WALL POCKET, WALL BASKETS, POCKET CUTLERY, DIARIES, CHROMOS AT $1 00, &c.; &c.
A NEW LOT OF
BASKETS
just opened, embracing a variety of Reticule, Lunch, Sewing, School, Fancy and Toy. Call and examine.
Dec. 1. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:
HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
WORLD AT HOME.
PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
FOR-GET-ME-NOT,
KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.
MEMORY'S GIFT.
RED LINE TENNYSON,
RED LINE LONGFELLOW,
ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.
At the BOOK STORE.

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents.
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

Pencil Points From No. 1 to No. 9.
Memorandums, Large and Small.
Family Bibles, Fine and Common.
at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE.
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,-Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands,
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

The Peoples' Press.
(TWENTIETH YEAR.)
A Political and Family Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,
Payable in Advance.
In politics the PRESS is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The NEWS department will always be full. AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, the MARKETS, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the PEOPLE'S PRESS one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 7, 1872.

HAND BOOK
FOR
COUNTY OFFICERS
CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NIGHT LATCH WHO WANTS ONE?
Enquire at this office.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1y.

R. T. GRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.
☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.
Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at the close of business, Feb. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$177.510 30
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts	37,275 02	
" " other National Banks	1,447 84	
Current Expenses	328 23	
Premiums	6,000 00	
Cash Items	788 36	
Bills of other National Banks	5,620 00	
Fractional Currency	700 24	
Specie	1,700 00	
Legal Tender Notes	35,000 00	
		$423,369 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in		$150,000 00
Surplus Fund		10,000 00
Discount		1,079 90
Exchange		123 03
Interest		5,108 15
Profit and Loss		691 07
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		135,000 00
Individual Deposits		121,367 84
		423,369 99

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH.
I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of March, 1872.
AUGUSTUS FOGLE J. P.
Correct.—Attest:
I. G. LASH, E. BELO, J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.
THE attention of Planters is called to our large and fine **FRUIT TREES and VINES,** for the *Fall and Spring* planting, consisting of
APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, PEACH, APRICOT, GRAPE VINES, PEAR, NECTARINE, STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.
Persons desiring Catalogues, can have them by applying to the Proprietor at VIENNA, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C. A. E. CONRAD.
Nov. 17, 1871.-46-3m.

LIFE INSURANCE
Salem Agency.
THE undersigned is Agent for the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company. Call and see him. Office in Dr. Zevely's building.
Thos. R. Purnell.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the BOOK STORE.

NATIONAL SERIES.
National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by **JOHN A. VOGLER.**
Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

Miss Alcott's Works.
LITTLE WOMEN,
LITTLE MEN,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,
at the BOOK STORE.

Advertised Everywhere.
The Celebrated Liver Regulator
TO BE HAD AT
Zevely's Drug Store.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure
Horse and Cattle Powders.
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,
at the - - **BOOKSTORE**

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Warfield's Cold Water Soap is good in *Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water.* Saves much labor and fuel.
BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagious.
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.
Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON,
Feb. 17, 1871-7tf.

LADIES' GENUINE **MALTESE COLLARS,** CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3-5-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA
WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and
Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on **J. L. FULKERSON.**

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.
TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Lamps! Lamps!!
THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENTS' LAMPS, together with other improved styles. Also FIXTURES, a good assortment, for sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

THE NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.

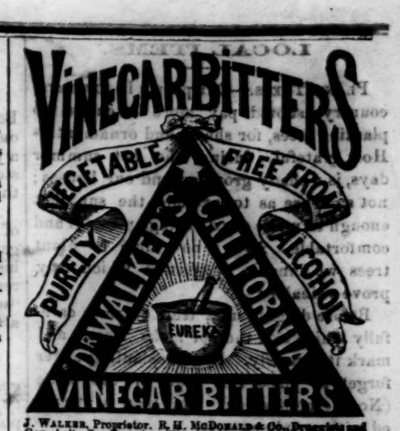
Dr. E. F. GARVIN'S
SOLUTION & COMPOUND ELIXIR OF
TAR
FIRST AND ONLY SOLUTION ever made in one mixture of **ALL THE TWELVE** valuable active principals of the well known curative agent,
PINE TREE TAR,
UNEQUALED in Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and consumption.
CURES WITHOUT FAIL
A recent cold in three to six hours; and also, by its VITALISING, PURIFYING and STIMULATING effects upon the general system, is remarkably efficacious in all
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
including Scrufula and Eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Disease, and General Debility.
ONE TRIAL CONVINCES!
ALSO, A
Volatile Solution of Tar
For INHALATION, without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery, as the whole apparatus can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at any time for the most effectual and positively curative use in
All Diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS.
THE COMPOUND
Tar and Mandrake Pill.
for use in connection with the ELIXIR TAR, is a combination of the TWO most valuable ALTERATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this Pill without exception the very best ever offered.
The SOLUTION and COMPOUND ELIXIR of
TAR
is without doubt the Best remedy known in cases of
CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.
It is a Specific for such diseases, and should be kept in the household of every family, especially during those months in which
CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER
are liable to prevail. A small quantity taken daily will prevent contracting these terrible diseases.
Solution and Compound Elixir, $1.00 per Bottle
Volatile Solution for Inhalation, $5.00 per Box
Tar and Mandrake Pills, 50cts per box.
Send for Circular of **POSITIVE CURES** to your Druggist, or to
L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
110 E. 22d St., New York.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

THE GREAT
Southern Piano
MANUFACTORY.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, Md.
These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled in
TONE,
TOUCH,
WORKMANSHIP
And DURABILITY.
☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble.*
☞ We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.
Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.
☞ We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS of the most celebrated makers, *Wholesale and Retail at lowest Factory Prices.*
Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to
WM. KNABE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.
Or any of our regular established agencies.
Oct. 20, 1871-42-6m

The 'Poulterer's Friend'
WILL prevent and cure Chicken Cholera, and prevent Gapes in young Chickens, &c.
HOG POWDERS.
A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable in fattening Hogs.
Horse and Cattle Powders
At Vogler's Supply Store.
Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.

DICTIONARIES Webster's Unabridged, National, University and School
Bullion's English Latin and Latin English, Dictionaries at BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

VINEGAR BITTERS


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MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.
FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.
Old prejudices are dying out. Now facts are killing them. The idea that invalids, weakened by disease, can be relieved by prostrating them with destructive drugs, is no longer entertained except by monomaniacs. Ever since the introduction of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, it has been obvious that their regulating and invigorating properties are all-sufficient for the cure of chronic indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, diarrhœa, nervous affections and malarious fevers, and they are now the standard remedy for these complaints in every section of the Union.
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